

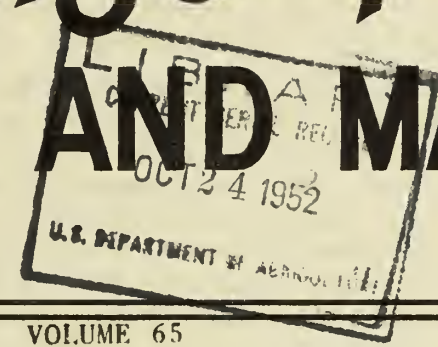
Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

9
t2F
eserve

Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

Library



VOLUME 65

NUMBER 14

BARLEY and OATS (Page 298)

STONE FRUITS (Page 303)

CONTENTS

	Page
COTTON AND OTHER FIBER	
Outlook Favorable for 1952-53 Turkish Cotton Crop.....	315
World Cotton Prices.....	316
Belgium's 1951-52 Cotton Imports Below 1950-51.....	317
FATS AND OILS	
U.S. Exports of Inedible Tallow May Set Record.....	322
Spain's Olive Oil Production Down Sharply.....	323
FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTS	
World Production of Stone Fruits Slightly lower.....	303
GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS	
First Forecast Indicates Above-Average Barley and Oats Crop...	298
Argentine Grain Exports Continue at Low level.....	308
Argentine Wheat Prospects Excellent.....	314
Canada's Flour Millings Lower.....	309
Japan Has Good Rice Crop.....	310
Cuba Imports Less Rice in First Semester.....	313
LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS	
Mexican Export Taxes for Cattle and Beef.....	317
Netherlands Government Establishes Marketing Controls to Combat Hog Cholera.....	319
Sweden's Livestock Numbers and Slaughter Decline in 1952.....	319
TROPICAL PRODUCTS	
Preliminary Forecast 1952-53 Cacao Production.....	314

FOR RELEASE

MONDAY

OCTOBER 6, 1952

L A T E N E W S

A census of agriculture and livestock is to be taken in Argentina on November 11, 1952. To help enforce the coverage, all producers from November 12 forward will have to present proof of compliance with census requirements when obtaining documentation for any matter relating to agricultural or pastoral affairs. The census is regarded as urgently necessary for proper orientation of agricultural recovery programs. There have been drastic changes since 1947 when the last census (most of which remains unpublished) was taken. A serious question is the existing number of cattle, obviously less than in 1947 but with opinions differing widely on the extent of decline. Information on tractors and other agricultural machinery on farms also has particular importance in developing plans for rapid mechanization.

The Government of Egypt recently announced that cotton acreage will be limited to 30 percent of the cultivated area during the next 3 years. This acreage will include about one-third of the land irrigated regularly. Cotton acreage controls have been in effect in Egypt since 1941 but not strictly enforced. However, in 1951-52 any of the acreage not required to be planted to grains was permitted to be used for cotton. In 1950-51 growers were allowed to plant 35 percent of the total cropland in the Northern Delta to cotton but there were no restrictions in other areas.

The 1951-52 production of cotton in British East Africa totaled 373,000 bales (500 pounds gross), an increase of 23,000 bales over 1950-51. This increase resulted from somewhat larger crops in Uganda and Nyasaland.

(Continued on Page 323)

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

Published weekly to inform producers, processors, distributors and consumers of farm products of current developments abroad in the crop and livestock industries, foreign trends in prices and consumption of farm products, and world agricultural trade. Circulation of this periodical is free to persons in the U. S. needing the information it contains in farming, business and professional operations. Issued by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

FIRST FORECAST INDICATES ABOVE-AVERAGE BARLEY AND OATS CROP

World production of barley and oats in 1952-53 is forecast at about 131 million short tons, according to information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The current crop, on the basis of the tentative forecast, would be about the same as the 1951 total for these grains, but would be above average. A moderate increase in barley production offsets a decline from last year's world oats outturn. Compared with the prewar period, the increase in barley is substantial, more than offsetting a decline in oats.

World barley production is forecast at about 2.7 billion bushels compared with 2.6 billion in 1946 and a prewar average (1935-39) of 2.4 billion. Substantial increases are estimated for all Continents but in the Soviet Union, acreage of both barley and oats appears to have been reduced substantially from the prewar level. The world oats crop is now forecast at 4.1 billion bushels, compared with 4.3 billion in 1951 and the 1935-39 average of 4.4 billion bushels. Compared with the prewar period, production is up sharply in North America but is considerably smaller in other important producing areas.

In North America the 1952 barley production is placed at 522 million bushels. This is slightly larger than the previous harvest and is a 58 percent gain over the 1935-39 average. Of the 522 million bushels estimated for 1952, Canada accounts for 295 million bushels. This is an all-time record barley crop for Canada with record acreage and near-record yields reported. Yields, at an average of 34.8 bushels per acre, compare with the long-time average of 24 bushels per acre. Barley production in the United States is reported at 221 million bushels. This is less than in 1951 principally because of reduced acreage, though yields are fractionally below those of 1951.

Production of oats is estimated at 1742 million bushels, 26 percent above the 1935-39 average but slightly below the 1951 total harvest for North America. The reduction from last year's high total occurred mainly in the United States, with only a slight reduction reported for Canada. The smaller crop of oats in the United States is attributed to reduced yields with acreage moderately above the 1951 acreage. Acreage was, however, still below the average of the preceding 10 years. The crop in Canada, though slightly less than in 1951, was well above average.

The outturn in Europe was larger than in 1951 for barley but smaller for oats. Barley production, estimated at 805 million bushels is 21 percent above the prewar average and 36 percent above the 1945-49 average. The increase over the 1951 barley production was mainly in Spain, the United Kingdom, Denmark and France. These 4 countries together account for almost half Europe's total barley production. Larger acreage accounts for a good part of the increase. Oats production of 1,380 million bushels compares with 1,455 million in 1951. Reductions were fairly general for oats, except in Scandinavia, but the largest reductions were in France, Western Germany, and the United Kingdom. Acreage was reduced in France and Western Germany but in the United Kingdom was larger than in 1951. Smaller yields were reported for all these countries.

(Text continued on Page 324; tables follow)

ASIA														
Iran	1,545	1,687	1,977	1,873	1,977	23.1	22.0	18.6	17.6	19.5	35,728	37,157	36,740	33,000
Iraq	1,932	1,901	2,470	2,500	28	12.2	15.5	15.0	13.8	25.0	23,635	29,502	37,000	34,500
Lebanon	52	867	44	44	5,510	19.4	22.4	15.9	12.5	9	1,165	1,135	700	550
Syria	793	4,235	4,700	5,090	5,510	20.9	16.2	20.0	24.4	24.1	96,129	68,675	94,020	124,000
Turkey	4,592	15,521	4,700	5,090	5,510	21.7	20.8	20.0	24.4	24.1	96,129	68,675	94,020	124,000
China	16,000	4,592	4,700	5,090	5,510	18.3	22.2	20.0	24.4	24.1	96,129	68,675	94,020	124,000
Manchuria	353	250	7,654	7,694	7,800	15.6	15.4	13.1	14.2	12.8	90,253	106,255	100,000	109,000
Indian Union	5,793	6,900	5,793	5,711	5,325	14.5	12.7	12.8	13.1	12.0	7,047	6,922	7,200	7,500
Pakistan	486	547	562	571	532	14.5	12.7	12.8	13.1	12.0	7,047	6,922	7,200	7,500
Japan	1,888	2,137	2,520	2,420	2,298	38.7	26.2	31.8	41.3	43.3	73,113	56,046	80,200	100,000
Korea	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	19.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	52,096	35,000	77,000	791,000
Estimated total 5/	37,860	37,870	39,150	39,140	39,860	-	-	-	-	-	771,000	726,000	778,000	791,000
AFRICA														
Algeria	3,051	2,227	2,740	2,856	3,185	10.9	12.6	13.9	9.1	15.1	33,132	28,120	38,000	26,000
Egypt	276	260	130	125	131	38.8	33.1	34.6	38.4	42.0	10,697	8,605	4,500	5,500
French Morocco	4,448	3,728	4,850	4,650	5,150	12.0	12.7	10.3	15.9	10.3	53,279	47,322	50,000	74,000
Tunisia	1,182	1,257	934	751	-	7.7	6.3	9.9	4.3	-	9,048	7,901	9,200	3,220
Union of South Africa	86	109	18.1	16.6	16.6	18.1	16.6	-	-	-	1,555	1,740	-	-
Estimated total 5/	10,110	8,980	10,280	10,120	12,220	-	-	-	-	-	121,000	107,000	122,000	146,000
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	1,286	1,693	1,432	881	-	17.6	21.0	24.5	18.2	-	22,586	35,576	35,020	16,010
Chile	184	132	125	150	-	27.4	30.5	33.2	38.7	-	5,041	4,030	4,150	5,800
Uruguay	44	65	68	52	-	14.8	13.0	16.6	15.8	-	649	846	1,130	820
Estimated total 5/	2,110	2,660	2,480	2,020	2,160	-	-	-	-	-	38,000	53,000	54,000	38,000
OCEANIA														
Australia	648	868	1,080	1,112	1,190	18.0	19.4	22.0	20.4	-	11,651	16,854	23,800	22,680
New Zealand	74	56	46	45	-	39.7	39.7	43.0	44.0	-	952	2,223	1,980	1,980
Total	672	924	1,126	1,157	1,240	-	-	-	-	-	12,603	19,077	25,780	24,660
Estimated world total 5/	116,370	110,150	116,050	115,560	119,910	-	-	-	-	-	2,365,000	2,165,000	2,435,000	2,585,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1952 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which will begin late in 1952 and end early in 1953. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production, are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Average of less than 5 years. 7/ Figure for 1953 only. 8/ Comprises Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland and Rumania. 9/ Estimates for Syria and Lebanon not shown separately during this period. 10/ Figures for the period shown are not strictly comparable since figures for 1950-52 include allowances for non-reporting areas, which were excluded from earlier figures shown, but were included in estimated total for Asia.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

ASIA														
Syria	24	22												
Turkey	10/	636	750	762	800	26.1	26.6	29.0	31.6	26.7	10/	662	574	
China	2/	2,600	2,365	193	206	23.1	21.7	23.7	21.8	26.7	7/	16,893	14,000	21,360
Japan	310	28.3	215	193	206	37.0	37.0	43.3	50.0	43.9	7/	11,481	51,335	21,110
Korea	242	3,920	4,130	4,170	4,180	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	26.7	7/	2,718	6,431	9,650
Estimated total 6/	4,010	12,820	13,490	12,610	12,730	18.3	18.3	22.7	21.0	25.9		96,000	84,000	98,000
AFRICA														
Algeria	465	420	460	425	446	23.4	23.4	22.7	21.0	25.9		10,859	7,694	11,530
French Morocco	104	95	146	133	146	25.0	25.0	20.9	25.2	33.4		2,751	2,376	3,360
Tunisia	84	70	74	67	52	19.9	13.7	23.2	20.9	26.9		1,674	958	1,400
Union of South Africa	544	756				12.8	11.1					6,966	8,415	1,400
Estimated total 6/	1,210	1,360	1,360	1,350	1,340	18.3	18.3	22.7	21.0	25.9		22,000	20,000	26,000
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	1,974	1,709	1,560	1,060		25.4	28.0	32.4	28.8			50,182	47,782	50,500
Chile	279	216	245	281		27.5	24.6	23.1	26.9			7,670	5,310	5,650
Uruguay	213	172	158	131		14.6	16.5	15.2	19.8			3,100	2,840	2,400
Estimated total 6/	2,466	2,130	2,000	1,510	1,940	16.5	16.5	15.2	19.8			62,000	57,000	60,000
OCEANIA														
Australia	1,593	1,860	1,760	2,240		14.7	17.9	17.8	19.6			23,351	33,249	31,400
New Zealand	63	61	36	45		56.2	60.1	62.8	58.4			3,239	2,669	2,300
Total	1,656	1,921	1,796	2,285	2,040	14.7	17.9	17.8	19.6			26,590	35,918	33,700
Estimated world total 6/	144,000	128,820	130,490	126,100	127,370	18.3	18.3	22.7	21.0	25.9		4,365,000	3,930,000	4,170,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1952 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which will begin late in 1952 and end early in 1953. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Production and yield reported in bushels of 34 pounds. 6/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 7/ Average of less than 5 years. 8/ Figure for 1935 only. 9/ Comprises Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Rumania. 10/ Includes estimate for Lebanon, and is, therefore, not strictly comparable with estimates shown for later years.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF STONE FRUITS SLIGHTLY LOWER

World production of apricots, cherries, peaches, plums and prunes in 1952 is indicated at 7,045,000 short tons (fresh basis) or 5 percent less than the 7,382,000 tons produced in 1951 but 7 percent larger than the prewar (1935-39) average of 6,597,000 tons.

Production indications in areas outside North America and Western Europe are tentative since reliable forecasts of this year's prospects have not been obtained.

Apricots: The world apricot crop, indicated at 637,000 short tons in 1952, is 3 percent smaller than the 1951 crop of 659,000 tons and one percent less than the prewar average of 642,000. The North American crop (mostly the United States) totaling 188,000 tons is about the same as the relatively small crop last year but about 30 percent below the prewar average. For Western Europe, as a whole, the crop, indicated at 167,000 tons is 13 percent below that in 1951 but 29 percent above average. There was a moderate increase over last year in France and Italy but a sharp decrease in Spain.

Cherries: The world cherry crop, indicated at 1,239,000 short tons, is 2 percent below the 1951 crop of 1,271,000 tons but 21 percent above the 1935-39 average of 1,020,000 tons. In North America (mostly the United States) production is estimated at 213,000 tons compared with 241,000 in 1951 and the prewar average of 154,000 tons. In Western Europe the prospect is for a slight increase over last year to 668,000 tons and to a level about two-third higher than the prewar average of 409,000 tons. Moderate increases in Western Germany and Italy more than offset minor decreases in a number of countries in the area.

Peaches: World production of peaches, indicated at 104 million bushels, is about the same as in 1951 but about 19 percent more than the prewar average of 88 million bushels. In the United States, production is indicated to be down slightly from last year's total and reduced the North American total from 68 million to 66 million bushels but it remains about 12 percent above the prewar average. In Western Europe the peach crop in 1952, indicated at 27 million bushels, is slightly above the 1951 crop and 46 percent above the prewar average. Both France and Italy are reported to have good peach crops this season.

Plums and Prunes: World production of plums and prunes on a fresh basis is indicated to total 2,678,000 short tons in 1952 compared with 2,976,000 tons in 1951 and the 5-year (1935-39) average of 2,834,000 tons. For North America the probable output is 521,000 tons or about 21 percent less than in 1951 and 36 percent below the prewar average. Both plum and prune production in the United States is sharply reduced.

APRICOTS: Production in specified countries,
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1949-52

Continent and country	Average		1949	1950	1951	1952 ^{1/}
	1935-39	1945-49				
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	1,255	3,415	4,525	450	1,225	8,425
Mexico	3,580	5,366	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500
United States	265,170	235,180	197,600	215,000	183,200	174,000
Total	270,005	243,961	207,625	220,950	189,925	187,925
EUROPE						
Aegean Islands	265	262	271	378	400	400
Austria	3,973	5,535	5,000	8,377	8,047	5,622
France	17,867	35,129	39,819	44,882	34,425	42,009
Germany:						
Western Zone	1,390	1,842	2,640	2,200	2,200	2,200
Italy	28,177	20,473	21,490	29,929	29,889	30,000
Spain	59,121	72,503	50,000	80,000	100,000	70,000
Switzerland	1,610	4,453	2,315	2,315	6,614	6,614
Yugoslavia	16,472	11,600	15,117	11,568	11,000	10,000
Total above	128,875	151,797	136,652	179,649	192,575	166,845
Total other Europe ^{2/} ...	55,369	50,048	73,806	46,000	46,500	36,500
Total Europe	184,244	201,845	210,458	225,649	239,075	203,345
ASIA						
Iran	85,773	62,831	71,650	77,161	88,184	90,000
Lebanon	3/	5,269	5,512	4,960	5,181	5,000
Israel	6,571	6,567	6,155	5,540	5,500	5,500
Syria	^{4/} 26,440	24,108	29,376	49,603	55,115	60,000
Turkey ^{5/}	18,088	13,612	17,952	17,647	24,534	25,000
Total	136,872	112,387	130,645	154,911	178,514	185,500
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	7,000	10,500	14,900	5,000	8,700	7,000
Chile	600	1,100	1,213	1,157	1,102	1,100
Total	7,600	11,600	16,113	6,157	9,802	8,100
AFRICA						
Union of South Africa	13,700	13,753	14,493	15,771	15,750	16,000
Tunisia	3,086	4,034	1,653	2,756	3,000	3,000
Total	16,786	17,787	16,146	18,527	18,750	19,000
OCEANIA						
Australia	25,038	30,180	32,923	29,454	19,617	30,000
New Zealand	1,851	2,006	1,764	3,911	2,919	3,500
Total	26,889	32,186	34,687	33,365	22,536	33,500
World total	642,396	619,766	615,674	659,559	658,602	637,370

^{1/} Preliminary.

^{2/} Includes Czechoslovakia, Germany (Eastern Zone), Hungary and Rumania.

^{3/} Included with Syria.

^{4/} Includes Lebanon.

^{5/} Does not include wild apricots.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U. S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Estimates of countries having boundary changes have been adjusted to postwar boundaries. Production is from bloom of year shown and includes apricots produced for fresh consumption, drying and processing.

CHERRIES: Production in specified countries,
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1949-52

Continent and country	Average		1949	1950	1951	1952 1/
	1935-39	1945-49				
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	5,250	8,785	12,275	8,975	10,700	10,875
United States	149,094	203,078	250,230	238,690	230,030	201,780
Total	154,344	211,863	262,505	247,665	240,730	212,655
EUROPE						
Austria	17,624	22,140	20,000	20,000	26,000	30,000
Belgium-Luxembourg	15,817	23,319	28,548	28,556	23,000	25,000
Denmark	810	808	661	882	1,023	1,100
France	55,784	75,311	82,733	83,412	80,159	81,240
Germany:						
Western Zone	95,511	121,600	148,300	187,400	192,900	200,600
Greece	12,125	8,803	11,746	8,157	9,223	7,937
Italy	78,131	103,530	111,680	115,803	122,652	135,000
Netherlands	5,040	15,984	22,046	24,251	25,353	26,000
Norway	5,849	4,228	2,812	4,888	4,191	5,000
Spain	32,102	36,173	35,407	33,069	38,581	35,274
Sweden	10,435	6,393	8,818	8,818	6,614	8,818
Switzerland	25,243	47,620	62,831	66,138	60,623	49,604
United Kingdom	12,667	26,298	28,112	17,136	19,152	17,000
Yugoslavia	41,778	58,327	58,422	47,425	55,000	45,000
Total above	408,916	550,534	622,116	645,935	664,471	667,573
Total other Europe 2/ ...	406,687	245,394	295,718	298,900	313,600	312,800
Total Europe	815,603	795,928	917,834	944,835	978,071	980,373
ASIA						
Lebanon	3/	330	330	165	165	165
Syria	4/ 146	2,070	2,204	1,984	2,094	1,900
Turkey	35,925	38,111	54,751	46,952	40,401	35,000
Japan	5,496	5,400	5,500	2,888	2,745	2,800
Total	41,567	45,911	62,785	51,989	45,405	39,865
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	3,748	2,436	3,000	1,400	2,100	1,500
Chile	992	761	843	860	827	850
Total	4,740	3,197	3,843	2,260	2,927	2,350
OCEANIA						
Australia	3,953	4,808	5,044	3,486	3,022	3,500
New Zealand	279	274	294	399	399	400
Total	4,232	5,082	5,338	3,885	3,421	3,900
World total	1,020,486	1,061,981	1,252,305	1,250,634	1,270,554	1,239,143

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes Czechoslovakia, Germany (Eastern Zone), Hungary, Poland and Rumania.

3/ Included with Syria.

4/ Includes Lebanon.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U. S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Estimates of countries having boundary changes have been adjusted to postwar boundaries.

PEACHES: Production in specified countries,
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1949-52

Continent and country	Average		1949	1950	1951	1952 <u>1/</u>
	1935-39	1945-49				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>						
Canada	1,023	1,833	2,011	1,222	1,766	2,019
Mexico	1,410	2,151	1,982	2,297	2,250	2,250
United States	56,478	78,126	74,818	50,627	63,627	61,626
Total	58,911	82,110	78,811	54,146	67,643	65,895
<u>EUROPE</u>						
Austria	140	103	100	210	200	175
France	2,982	4,326	5,949	5,211	5,135	5,787
Germany:						
Western Zone	798	1,201	2,200	1,560	2,520	2,300
Greece	433	503	624	388	535	528
Italy	11,001	10,006	10,682	13,835	13,098	15,000
Netherlands	51	113	142	115	96	100
Spain	2,646	3,675	4,166	3,582	3,674	2,756
Yugoslavia	685	1,176	735	619	853	700
Total above	18,736	21,103	24,598	25,520	26,111	27,346
Total other Europe <u>2/</u> ...	324	285	450	373	521	468
Total Europe	19,060	21,388	25,048	25,893	26,632	27,814
<u>ASIA</u>						
Lebanon	<u>3/</u>	161	184	184	188	190
Syria	<u>4/</u> 18	55	60	55	55	55
Turkey	400	357	378	426	364	400
Japan	2,182	1,234	1,376	1,453	1,578	1,600
Korea	229	174	186	173	171	175
Total	2,829	1,981	2,184	2,291	2,356	2,420
<u>SOUTH AMERICA</u>						
Argentina	2,896	6,586	6,300	3,550	3,340	3,500
Chile	725	407	239	230	220	230
Total	3,621	6,993	6,539	3,780	3,560	3,730
<u>AFRICA</u>						
Union of South Africa	592	775	1,065	1,160	1,000	1,000
Tunisia	46	112	115	129	120	125
Total	638	887	1,180	1,289	1,120	1,125
<u>OCEANIA</u>						
Australia	2,212	2,399	2,303	2,400	1,526	2,400
New Zealand	241	336	287	457	385	400
Total	2,453	2,735	2,590	2,857	1,911	2,800
World total	87,512	116,094	116,352	90,256	103,222	103,784

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes Czechoslovakia and Germany (Eastern Zone).

3/ Included in Syria.

4/ Includes Lebanon.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U. S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Estimates in original units of approximately one bushel in the following countries: Australia, Canada, United States, New Zealand and South Africa. In other countries original estimates, mostly in metric tons, converted to bushels of 48 pounds. Estimates of countries having boundary changes have been adjusted to postwar boundaries.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production in specified countries,
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1949-52

Continent and country	Average		1949	1950	1951	1952 <u>1/</u>
	1935-39	1945-49				
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	6,600	17,870	20,675	15,000	16,850	15,575
Mexico <u>2/</u>	2,751	5,460	5,651	5,767	5,800	5,800
United States	799,380	699,360	632,700	502,500	639,700	499,700
Plums	66,960	84,640	96,100	84,100	101,800	63,700
Prunes <u>3/</u>	732,420	614,720	536,600	418,400	537,900	436,000
Total	808,731	722,690	659,026	523,267	662,350	521,075
EUROPE						
Austria	61,977	44,288	55,000	68,097	76,420	78,000
Belgium-Luxembourg	17,363	46,495	48,799	37,443	33,818	38,000
France	54,222	127,711	129,980	148,143	152,900	142,208
Germany, Western Zone	275,502	308,600	272,700	572,100	380,300	328,500
Greece	5,314	8,512	10,922	11,354	11,006	11,354
Italy	55,826	74,508	89,100	94,474	87,192	95,000
Netherlands	8,513	26,479	29,983	26,455	36,817	30,000
Norway	9,783	9,605	4,689	15,028	11,327	15,000
Spain	39,691	37,914	47,018	39,683	44,092	42,990
Sweden	11,173	11,244	13,228	14,330	12,125	19,841
Switzerland	11,089	23,148	14,330	38,580	19,841	22,046
United Kingdom	95,166	137,670	129,472	72,688	121,632	213,808
Yugoslavia	598,576	346,078	425,322	244,765	365,000	250,000
Total above	1,244,195	1,202,252	1,270,543	1,383,140	1,352,470	1,286,747
Total other Europe <u>4/</u> ...	617,190	712,264	728,338	785,600	761,600	648,000
Total Europe	1,861,385	1,914,516	1,998,881	2,168,740	2,114,070	1,934,747
ASIA						
Lebanon	<u>5/</u>	9,700	8,818	10,472	11,684	12,000
Israel	550	2,538	2,500	2,756	1,764	3,858
Syria	<u>6/</u> 2,336	3,700	4,739	4,298	3,086	4,000
Turkey	60,540	50,768	58,168	60,418	55,302	60,000
Japan	47,813	39,939	36,204	43,651	49,537	55,000
Total	111,239	106,645	110,429	121,595	121,373	134,858
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	14,435	30,995	38,000	40,000	37,000	40,000
Chile	2,829	10,894	11,023	13,228	15,000	16,000
Total	17,264	41,889	49,023	53,228	52,000	56,000
AFRICA						
Tunisia	440	1,540	1,300	1,200	1,200	1,200
Union of South Africa	11,540	10,600	10,000	7,500	6,500	7,000
Total	11,980	12,140	11,300	8,700	7,700	8,200
OCEANIA						
Australia	21,312	19,909	17,781	21,148	16,199	20,000
New Zealand	2,036	2,410	2,058	3,402	2,079	3,000
Total	23,348	22,319	19,839	24,550	18,278	23,000

World total 2,833,947 : 2,820,199 : 2,848,498 : 2,900,080 : 2,975,771 : 2,677,880

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Does not include wild plums which are 85 percent of total production.

3/ Includes California dried prunes converted to a fresh basis at the ratio of 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound of dried. 4/ Includes Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Germany (Eastern Zone), Hungary, Poland and Rumania. 5/ Included in Syria. 6/ Includes Lebanon.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Estimates of countries having boundary changes have been adjusted to postwar boundaries. Production is from bloom of year shown and includes plums and prunes produced for fresh consumption, drying and processing.

In Western Europe the crop is indicated at 1,287,000 tons compared with 1,352,000 tons in 1951 and the prewar average of 1,244,000 tons. Prospects in Western Germany and Yugoslavia are down from last year but the United Kingdom has an unusually large output. -By Gustave Burmeister, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

ARGENTINE GRAIN EXPORTS CONTINUE AT LOW LEVEL

Argentine grain exports during July and August 1952 amounted to only 75,000 long tons compared with 497,000 tons during the corresponding months of 1951, reflecting the short supply situation caused by reduced acreage and severe drought damage to the 1951 crop. Exports during this 2-months period were confined to 71,000 tons of corn and 4,000 tons of oats, all of it to European countries.

Argentine Monthly Grain Exports for Specified Periods ^{1/}

9 Months December-August	Wheat	Rye	Corn	Oats	Barley
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Average					
1934-35/1938-39	96,538	4,002	168,828	19,143	11,335
1950-51	81,614	6,981	3,685	3,344	1,722
1951-52					
December	1,521	674	1,712	1,563	600
January	1,272	966	4,196	532	1,903
February	736	1,167	2,777	1,464	1,581
March	55	1,433	1,033	453	461
April	84	627	2,135	67	835
May	118	3	2,042	-	26
June	-	189	1,172	-	-
July	-	-	556	124	-
August	-	-	2,276	173	-
Total	3,786	5,059	17,899	4,376	5,406

^{1/} Argentina's grain marketing season runs from December through November for wheat, rye, oats and barley, and from April through March for corn.

Exports of small grains have ceased for the current 1951-52 Argentine marketing year. It is possible, however, that moderate quantities of corn may continue to be exported during the remaining seven months (September-March) of the country's corn marketing year, especially in view of a recent triangular arrangement under which the importation of some 200,000 tons of United States wheat are to be financed by exports of corn, mainly to France.

Argentine Grain Exports During July and August 1952 with Comparisons

Destination	Wheat	Rye	Corn	Oats	Barley	All Grains
	Long	Long	Long	Long	Long	Long
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
July 1952						
Austria	-	-	5,123	-	-	5,123
Belgium	-	-	371	-	-	371
France	-	-	8,408	-	-	8,408
Germany	-	-	-	1,772	-	1,772
Total	-	-	13,902	1,772	-	15,674
July 1951	186,776	2,932	19,115	22,475	10,596	241,894
August 1952						
Austria	-	-	5,014	-	-	5,014
Belgium	-	-	1,279	-	-	1,279
Finland	-	-	3,642	2,460	-	6,102
France	-	-	37,325	-	-	37,325
United Kingdom	-	-	9,645	-	-	9,645
Total	-	-	56,905	2,460	-	59,365
August 1951	191,231	992	42,536	4,832	15,389	254,880
July-August 1952	-	-	70,807	4,232	-	75,039
July-August 1951	378,007	3,924	61,651	27,307	25,985	496,874

CANADA'S FLOUR MILLINGS LOWER

Canadian wheat flour production for the marketing year ended July 1952 was 22.8 million barrels, according to reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. That production compares with 23.6 million in the preceding year and the record output of 28.6 million barrels in 1946-47. The prewar average (1935-36/1939-40), at 15.0 million barrels reflects the comparatively low level of prewar exports.

Flour exports for the marketing year just ended were 11.4 million barrels compared with 12.4 million in 1951-52 and the prewar average of 4.9 million. Exports of flour were especially heavy during the second half of the past season and accounted for 60 percent of the total flour exports for that season. Flour shipments reached their peak of 1.3 million barrels in June 1952 while the season's low of 0.6 million was reported in August 1951.

The total wheat grindings for the 1951-52 season was reported at 104.5 million bushels, giving an average extraction rate of 71.4 per cent for the season. This was the lowest extraction rate of any recent year.

CANADA: Wheat milled, flour produced
and flour exports, 1935-36 to 1951-52

Year beginning August	Wheat Milled 1,000 bushels	Flour Produced 1,000 barrels	Flour Exported 1/ 1,000 barrels
Av. 1935-39	67,845:	15,003:	4,900
Av. 1940-44	99,705:	22,402:	12,092
1945	118,075:	26,435:	14,470
1946	127,775:	28,588:	16,896
1947	109,822:	24,160:	13,662
1948	90,897:	20,380:	10,688
1949	90,083:	20,259:	10,151
1950	106,748:	23,630:	12,427
1951 2/	:	:	:
August	7,748:	1,700:	574
September	8,174:	1,798:	700
October	8,832:	1,926:	856
November	8,957:	1,944:	896
December	8,065:	1,755:	818
January	8,506:	1,844:	757
February	8,378:	1,812:	929
March	8,805:	1,926:	1,190
April	8,994:	1,974:	975
May	9,758:	2,146:	1,198
June	9,464:	2,082:	1,320
July	8,839:	1,937:	1,194
Total	104,522:	22,844:	11,408

1/ Based on customs returns. Export data through March 1952 have been revised to remove effect of time lags in the customs returns. Later data will be revised as data become available.

2/ Data subject to revision.

From records of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

JAPAN HAS GOOD
RICE CROP

The official forecast (September 15) of Japan's 1952 rice harvest is 26,300 million pounds of rough rice (9,583,000 metric tons of brown rice) compared with 24,800 million pounds (9,042,000 tons) in the preceding year. Although 1952 production exceeds considerably last year's poor harvest, it is less than the largest postwar outturn of 1950. Larger crops were produced also in the prewar years.

Better-than-average per acre yields are attributed primarily to favorable weather conditions. The growth of both irrigated and upland rice improved in some sections of Japan in August and continued good in early September. Rice harvesting begins in August and continues well into November in the warmer areas of Japan.

BURMA'S RICE PRICES STILL
RISING; EXPORTS LAG

The State Agricultural Marketing Board (SAMB) of Burma on September 15 informed buyers that 136,000 long tons (305 million pounds) of rice were sold to Burmese firms buying on a private trade basis, according to J. H. Boulware, American Embassy, Rangoon. Taking into consideration the extremely high prices of these sales, together with other information available, it appears that most of the rice was purchased by local speculators.

Prices for Ngasein Small Mills Special ranged from £ 74/5 per long ton (\$9.22 per 100 pounds) to a high of £ 85/6/8 (\$10.60 per 100 pounds). Europe No. 3 sold at £ 87/15 to £ 88/8 (\$10.90 to \$10.98 per 100 pounds). Other types ranged from £ 85/5/8 (\$10.59 per 100 pounds) for Dawebyan to a top of £ 98 (\$12.17 per 100 pounds) for a relatively small quantity of Zeera.

BURMA: Rice prices, September 15, 1952, with comparisons

Quality	1950 1/		May 3, 1952 2/		September 15, 1952 2/	
	Sterling	Dollars	Sterling	Dollars	Sterling	Dollars
	Long <u>ton</u>	100 <u>pounds</u>	Long <u>ton</u>	100 <u>pounds</u>	Long <u>ton</u>	100 <u>pounds</u>
White Rice	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ngasein/Ngakyauk 3/.	:	:	:	:	:	:
Small Mills Special:	40:	5.00:	60/14/2-:	7.59-:	74/5-:	9.22-
	:	:	63/9/4:	7.93:	85/6/8:	10.60
Europe No. 3 :	43:	5.38:	69/15/3:	8.72:	87/15-:	10.90-
	:	:	:	:	88/8:	10.98
Sughandi 4/ :	42:	5.25:	67/4/2-:	8.40-:	90/0-:	11.18-
	:	:	67/9/6:	8.43:	90/8:	11.22
Ekarine 4/ :	42-44:	5.25-:	71/5/4:	8.91:	95/13:	11.88
	:	5.50:	:	:	:	:
Long boiled :	43:	5.38:	70/4/9:	8.78:	85/5/8-:	10.59-
	:	:	:	:	85/15:	10.65
	:	:	:	:	:	:

1/ Fixed f.o.b. export prices. 2/ Export prices of private-trade rice sales.
3/ Medium short-grain. 4/ Long-grain.

Compiled from Embassy reports.

Many of the destinations of the sales are listed for countries or areas that usually take relatively small rice imports. Apparently local buyers have agreed to purchase under this tender hoping to sell to the Persian Gulf, Red Sea, African and similar markets, but without a commitment on the part of the importers. A substantial quantity of rice sold in earlier tenders (estimated at around 60,000 long tons (134 million pounds) has not found a market among export buyers.

Since SAMB regulations prohibit a change of destination from that specified without prior approval, and such approval usually is not given when shipments to one of the regular buyers is involved, it seems that as long as India, Japan, Indonesia, the United Kingdom and Ceylon fail to buy at the price being quoted, substantial exports will not result.

Major buyers have indicated that they cannot pay the current prices being bid by Burmese speculators. Both British and Japanese officials have stated that they are not interested in the purchases listed as sold for those countries at the prices indicated.

BURMA: Exports of milled rice, by country of destination, January-July 1952, with comparisons

Country of destination	Average: : 1936- : 1951 1/ : 1940 :	: Jan. - : April - : March : June :	1952 1/ July : Jan. - July	: Million:Million:Million:Million:Million:Million :pounds :pounds :pounds :pounds :pounds :pounds	: :	: :
India	3,532:	682:	112:	172:	63:	347
Ceylon	807:	834:	119:	58:	42:	219
Malaya	508:	140:	38:	40:	12:	90
Indonesia	156:	443:	91:	94:	39:	224
Hong Kong	2/ :	2/ :	0:	8:	6:	14
Korea	3/ 233:	2/ :	0:	0:	0:	0
Japan	:	336:	56:	56:	13:	125
United Kingdom	128:	74:	31:	11:	33:	75
Other Europe	497:	2/ :	1:	6:	5:	12
Mauritius	61:	2/ :	14:	26:	4:	44
Fr. & Port. India	2/ :	2/ :	5:	0:	3:	8
Near East	2/ :	75:	15:	14:	21:	50
Other countries	582:	237:	4:	0:	26:	30
Total	6,504:	2,821:	486:	485:	267:	1,238

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Not separately reported. 3/ To Japan, Korea, and Taiwan.

Compiled from Embassy reports.

It appears that rice prices may have reached a peak and that a slight drop may be expected in the near future. Unofficial reports are that the SAMB will offer an additional 100,000 tons (224 million pounds) for sale at the end of September. Unless a change takes place in the position of the buyers, prices in that tender may fall slightly.

It is noted that some firms, particularly cooperatives, entered a number of bids for the same type of rice. Such bids are the result of private business firms going through cooperatives at varying prices to purchase the rice because of the requirement of only a 1-percent deposit for cooperatives as compared with 5 percent for private firms.

Burma's rice exports during the January-July period, the latest for which data are available, totaled 553,000 long tons (1,238 million pounds), a decline of as much as 30 percent from the 786,000 tons (1,762 million pounds) exported during the corresponding period of 1951. The largest exports were to India, Indonesia, Ceylon and Japan. With the exception of India, however, this year's exports to those countries have been considerably under the January-July 1951 level, when Ceylon, Indonesia, and Japan were shipped 292,000, 157,000 and 94,000 long tons (653, 350, and 210 million pounds), respectively.

CUBA IMPORTS LESS RICE IN FIRST SEMESTER

Cuban imports of milled rice during the first half of 1952 totaled 137 million pounds, or 95 million pounds less than the 232 million pounds imported in the corresponding period of a year earlier. Virtually all imports were from the United States. The decline in Cuba's rice trade this season is due mainly to the increase in the domestic production of that cereal (see Foreign Crops and Markets May 5, 1952).

CUBA: Rice imports, by country of origin, January-June 1952, with comparisons

Country	Average		1949	1950	1951 1/	January-June 1952 1/
	1942-51					
	Million pounds	Percent				
	Million pounds	Percent	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Orient	0:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0
United States	433:	89:	590:	640:	536:	137
Ecuador	34:	7:	7:	0:	0:	0
Chile	7:	2:	2/ :	0:	0:	0
Mexico	5:	1:	0:	0:	0:	0
Other countries	8:	1:	1:	2/ :	1:	2/
Total	487:	100:	598:	640:	537:	137
1/ Compiled from ships' manifests. 2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.						

1/ Compiled from ships' manifests. 2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Compiled from official sources, except as noted.

ARGENTINE WHEAT
PROSPECTS EXCELLENT

Wheat prospects in Argentina are now reported as excellent, even better than earlier season expectations. A wheat outturn of around 240 million bushels seems likely unless extraordinary damage from late frosts or rust should develop. Some forecasts indicate a possibility of a crop as large as 255 million bushels, compared with recent forecasts of 200 million bushels. The present favorable outlook contrasts with the extremely unfavorable conditions of last year when the total crop was estimated at 75 million bushels.

Seeded acreage of wheat was reported at about 16 million acres compared with about 12 million seeded for the 1951-52 crop. It is, however, still somewhat below the prewar acreage level. Abandonment was especially heavy last season because of the severe drought, and only about 6.5 million acres were harvested. With the very favorable growing conditions and good yield prospects for the coming crop, abandonment of wheat acreage is expected to be much less than usual.

Conditions for the current crop have been exceptionally favorable. Root development and stooling are said to be excellent and soil moisture continued very good, at latest report. Many growers describe conditions as the best they have ever seen. If the outturn is as large as expected a substantial quantity would be available for export by early 1953. If the Argentine Government continues milling at the increased extraction rate adopted to extend this year's short supply, the exportable surplus might be a minimum of 110 million bushels. This would exceed the exports of any recent year and would be in sharp contrast with the situation this season when it was necessary for Argentina to import wheat, for the first time in its history.

TROPICAL PRODUCTSPRELIMINARY FORECAST OF
1952-53 CACAO PRODUCTION

The American Consul at Accra has advised that the cacao production of the Gold Coast for 1952-53 now is being forecast at 537 million pounds. This preliminary forecast for the harvest just begun may be reduced if unfavorable weather conditions exist during the next few months. The Gold Coast produces approximately one-third of the total production of cacao and during the past 3 years has supplied over 200 million pounds per year to the United States market and is by far the largest individual supply.

The American Consul at Salvador, Bahia, Brazil has forecast the 1952-53 total cacao crop about 206 million pounds in comparison with the 1951-52 total of 231 million pounds. Brazil, the second largest producer, supplied the United States market in the past 3 years with approximately 160 million pounds of cacao per year.

Trade estimates place the Nigerian crop above last year and the Costa Rican crop is expected to be unusually high due to excellent weather conditions in the producing areas. Little is yet known about the prospects for the cacao crop in the other producing countries.

If the total production as forecast is achieved this would place the 1952-53 production at a slightly higher level than the 1951-52 estimate.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

OUTLOOK FAVORABLE FOR 1952-53

TURKISH COTTON CROP

Official estimates of the 1952-53 cotton production in Turkey are not yet available but unofficial estimates indicate a crop of about 735,000 bales (500 pounds gross), according to Laurell L. Scranton, Agricultural Attache, Ankara. This compares with 643,000 bales in 1951-52. The prospective increase in production may be primarily attributed to higher yields as the 1952-53 acreage (estimated unofficially at about 1,600,000 acres) appears to have only slightly exceeded the 1951-52 acreage of 1,586,000.

Weather conditions have been generally favorable during the current season. No serious insect damage occurred as control measures carried out jointly by the government and growers were effective in minimizing insect damage in the areas where infestation was reported. An additional precaution was taken to prevent the spread of pink bollworm. Fumigation of the cottonseed for planting was required in certain areas, particularly in the southern parts of the Aegean region where bollworm damage had been extensive in preceding years.

The output of cotton yarn and cloth in Turkey continues to increase as new plant facilities are being added. Consumption of raw cotton during 1951-52 totaled about 220,000 bales, about 23,000 bales of which were used by village people for such purposes as local spinning, mattresses and upholstery. Present indications point to a further increase in consumption during the current season. Consumption during 1950-51 was estimated at 210,000 bales.

Exports during 1951-52 totaled 261,000 bales, a decline of about 100,000 bales from the preceding season. The decline in exports, together with the large 1951-52 crop, contributed to the large carry-over of 203,000 bales on July 31, 1952. In view of these large inventories and the prospective increase in production this season it would appear that Turkey has a substantial export surplus--even if the expected increase in consumption materializes this season.

The average price received for cotton during the 1951-52 season was considerably lower than in 1950-51. Average monthly prices at Izmir for Acala I cotton advanced from 48.11 U.S. cents a pound in August 1951 to 66.91 U.S. cents a pound in November. This increase was partially due to the effects of both producers and merchants retaining large supplies of cotton in anticipation of a strong foreign demand and resulting higher prices. However, this situation did not materialize and prices began declining in December and continued downward until April 1952 when an average monthly price (Izmir, Acala I) of 44.55 U.S. cents a pound was reported. This decline occurred despite an attempt to support the market through purchases by Cooperatives with government backing. Prices have advanced slightly since April 1, 1952, but were still near the price level for similar grades and qualities in other countries during the past 6 months.

WORLD COTTON PRICES

Spot cotton-price quotations on certain world markets
converted at current rates of exchange

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1952	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equiv. US¢ a lb. Spot quo- tation	Export & intermedi- ate taxes
Egypt, Alexandria		Kantar				
Ashmouni, EG.....	10-2	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	68.45	39.45	5.88
Ashmouni, Good.....	"	"	"	64.45	37.15	5.88
Ashmouni, FGF.....	"	"	"	60.95	35.14	5.88
Karnak, EG.....	"	"	"	82.65	47.65	8.76
Karnak, Good.....	"	"	"	75.15	43.32	8.76
Karnak, FGF.....	"	"	"	(not quoted)		
India, Bombay		Candy				
Jarila, Fine.....	10-1	784 lbs.	Rupee	1/ 730.00	19.45	10.66
Broach Vijay, Fine....	"	"	"	2/ 845.00	22.51	10.66
Pakistan, Karachi		Maund				
4F Punjab, SG, Fine....	9-30	82.28 lbs.	"	85.00	31.17	6.93
289F Sind, SG, Fine....	"	"	"	89.00	32.63	6.93
289F Punjab, SG, Fine..	"	"	"	93.00	34.10	6.93
Turkey, Izmir		Kilogram				
Acala I.....	10-2	2.2046 lbs.	Kurus	(not quoted)		-----
Acala II.....	"	"	"	240.00	38.88	-----
Turkey, Adana						
Acala I.....	"	"	"	248.00	40.18	-----
Peru, Lima		Sp. quintal				
Tanguis, Type 3-1/2....	9-30	101.4 lbs.	Sol	515.00	33.00	8.96
Tanguis, Type 5.....	"	"	"	500.00	32.04	7.99
Pima, Type 1.....	"	"	"	650.00	41.65	4.85
Brazil, Recife		Arroba				
Mata, Type 4.....	"	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	3/ 290.00	47.71	2.4% ad
Sertao, Type 4.....	"	"	"	3/ 360.00	59.23	valorem
Brazil, Sao Paulo						
Sao Paulo, Type 5.....	"	"	"	291.00	47.88	3.0% ad
Mexico, Matamoros						valorem
Middling, 1-1/32".....	"	Pound	Cent (US)	3/4/XXXX	38.04	-----
Mexico, Torreon		Sp. quintal				
Middling, 15/16A.....	"	101.4 lbs.	Peso	281.00	32.20	4.80
U.S.A., Houston-Gal-						
veston-New Orleans av..						
Middling, 15/16".....	"	Pound	Cent	XXXXX	38.13	-----

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

1/ Reported 730.00 to 760.00 (20.25). Ceiling 820.00 (21.84).

2/ Reported 845.00 to 850.00 (22.64). Ceiling 925.00 (24.64).

3/ Nominal.

4/ Price is for Matamoros District cotton delivered uncompressed, ex-warehouse, Brownsville, Texas, Mexican export taxes paid. For shipside H/D add 0.64 cent a pound.

BELGIUM'S 1951-52 COTTON
IMPORTS BELOW 1950-51

Belgium's imports of cotton in 1951-52 were somewhat below those of the preceding season, according to Homer S. Fox of the American Embassy staff, Brussels. Total imports during 1951-52 amounted to 440,000 bales (500 pounds gross) compared with 472,000 bales in 1950-51. Of the quantities imported during the past season 310,000 bales (70 percent of total imports) were received from the United States--a substantial increase over the 159,000 bales imported a year earlier when U.S. export controls were in force. Conversely, imports from the Belgian Congo decreased sharply from 125,000 bales in 1950-51 to only 75,000 bales in 1951-52. Other important sources of cotton in 1951-52 were Peru, Mexico, and Egypt, which accounted for 22,000 bales, 14,000 bales, and 7,000 bales, respectively.

Consumption of raw cotton in Belgian spinning mills during 1951-52 totaled 413,000 bales, a decline of 95,000 bales from the preceding season. The decline in consumption during the last half of the past season, which reflected a continued weakness in consumer and export demand for textile products, more than offset the slight increase during the first half. During the 1951-52 season the production of cotton yarn (188 million pounds) and of cotton fabric (141 million pounds) was 13 and 25 percent, respectively, below 1950-51.

Stocks of raw cotton held at the close of the 1951-52 season (July 31, 1952) totaled 118,000 bales, an increase of 4,000 bales over a year earlier. Although inventories have been declining steadily since March 1952, present holdings are considered high in view of the low rate of mill activity.

Some representatives of the trade are mildly optimistic in regard to a possible increase in the demand for yarn during the next few months.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

MEXICAN EXPORT TAXES
FOR CATTLE AND BEEF

Decrees published in the Diario Oficial September 24, and effective that date, list reductions on the export surtax on live steers and certain meat products, reports the American Embassy, Mexico City. The reductions in the 15 percent ad valorem surtax are 66 percent for steers weighing over 200 kilos (441 lbs.). 50 percent for chilled or frozen beef and 80 percent for canned meats, sausages and meat preparations.

The surtax is payable on all exports from Mexico and is in addition to any specific and ad valorem duties that may be applicable. The 80 percent reduction for the specified meat products represents the maximum possible reduction in surtax under present legislation. With this reduction, the surtax amounts to 3 percent of the official price or the invoice price, whichever is the higher.

Duties on live cattle and meats exports are now as follows:

<u>Fraction No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Official price</u>	<u>Total duties per head</u>
10.21-1	heifers	2.25 pesos per kilo (11.9 cents per lb.)	1 peso (11.6 cents) plus 10% ad valorem plus 15% surtax
10.22-1	steers, weighing under 200 kilos (under 441 lbs.)	2.25 pesos per kilo (11.9 cents per lb.)	1 pesos (11.6 cents) plus 10% ad valorem plus 15% surtax
10.22-2	steers, weighing over 200 kilos (over 441 lbs.)	2.25 pesos per kilo (11.9 cents per lb.)	1 peso (11.6 cents) plus 10% ad valorem plus 5.1% surtax
13.00	chilled or frozen beef	4.35 pesos per kilo (22.9 cents per lb.)	7.5% surtax, no specific or ad valorem duty
63.00	canned meat	3.50 pesos per kilo (18.5 cents per lb.)	3% surtax, no specific or ad valorem duty
63.01	sausages	4.38 pesos per kilo (23.1 cents per lb.)	3% surtax, no specific or ad valorem duty
63.09	preparations with meat base	3.50 pesos per kilo (18.5 cents per lb.)	3% surtax, no specific or ad valorem duty

In addition to the Mexican export tax (aforo) there are other expenses involved in the shipment of cattle to the United States. These include such items as: sales tax, stamp tax, stockyard expenses, freight, customs clearance, customs broker's fee, and miscellaneous fees. These costs are usually incurred in Mexico and may total as much as 3 to 5 cents per pound on a steer weighing over 441 pounds. Likewise, certain expenses such as the tariff of 2.5 cents per pound and miscellaneous charges for customs broker's fees, dipping, weighing, unloading, bedding, feed and cleaning freight cars which account for an additional 0.5 cents per pound are usually incurred in the United States. These expenses which total from 6 to 8 cents per pound for live cattle must be added to the selling price of cattle in Mexico in order to determine the price of Mexican cattle delivered in the United States.

Range conditions in the cattle-exporting areas of Mexico are relatively good at present due to the June-October rainy season. Because of this and the presently not too attractive prices for feeder and stocker cattle in the United States, the Mexican cattlemen are in no great hurry now to export cattle within the quota limits of 200,000 head including live cattle and meat which have been set by the Mexican government for the remainder of 1952.

NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHES MARKETING CONTROLS TO COMBAT HOG CHOLERA

The recent outbreak of hog cholera in the Netherlands has now become so serious that the Government has placed limitations on hog marketing. As of September 22, 1952 trade in live hogs will be limited strictly to sales for immediate slaughter, subject to the further condition that transportation to slaughterhouses will not be delayed in any way.

A previous regulation restricting movement of hogs from infected areas to disease-free regions (the Provinces of Groningen, Friesland, Drenthe, part of Overijssel, the West Frisian Islands, Zeeuws Vlaanderen) is still in effect.

Both regulations, issued by the Netherlands Ministry of Agriculture, will be lifted as soon as such action is recommended by the Veterinarian Service.

SWEDEN'S LIVESTOCK NUMBERS AND SLAUGHTER DECLINE IN 1952

Preliminary information concerning the number of livestock in 1952 shows a decline for all types with the exception of hogs, according to the American Embassy, Stockholm. The decline is largest for horses (7 percent) followed by poultry (6 percent) and cattle (4 percent) and the number of hogs has increased by 3 percent - all in relation to the corresponding dates in 1951. Numbers are shown in table 1 below.

Table 1. Number of livestock in June 1952, with comparison.

Classification	June 1 1951	June 1 1952	1952 (1951 = 100)
	Head	Head	Percent
Horses, all ages	414,640	386,000	93
Cattle			
Cows, milking	1,621,260	1,550,000	95
Bulls, heifers and calves	1,012,210	978,000	97
Total cattle	2,633,470	2,528,000	96
Sheep and lambs	260,720	257,000	99
Hogs			
Boars	4,260	4,090	96
Sows	146,580	157,780	108
Pigs above 3 months	532,280	580,180	109
Pigs below 3 months	640,920	621,020	97
Total hogs	1,324,040	1,363,070	103

1/ For hogs the census was taken on April 23 and comprised Svealand, Gotaland and Gastrikland. The number in the remainder of Sweden has been estimated on the basis of counts in earlier years.

Inspected slaughter of livestock and total production of meat during the first half of 1952 was slightly lower than a year ago. However, slaughter of cattle, which assumed above-normal proportions during the second half of 1951, continued at a relatively high rate during the first two months of 1952. Since then cattle slaughter has fallen off to a more normal level.

Data on slaughter and output of meat are shown in the tables 2 and 3, following.

Table 2. Inspected slaughter of livestock; January-June 1951 and 1952

Item	Slaughter		Dressed weight per head 1/
	January	June	
	1951	1952	
	1000	1000	
	head	head	Pounds
Cattle	198.7	206.9	466
Calves, large	204.2	190.0	111
Calves, small	314.7	306.9	45
Hogs 2/	936.0	896.5	179
Sheep and goats	21.4	24.0	34
Horses	14.6	16.6	758

1/ According to statistics from the cooperative slaughter associations. Excludes offal.

2/ Includes sows and boars slaughtered.

Table 3. Estimated total output of meat, January-June 1952, with comparison

Meat	January through June		Index
	1951	1952	
	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	(1951 = 100)
Beef	93.0	96.6	104
Veal	39.3	37.5	96
Pork	187.4	180.3	96
Mutton	0.9	1.1	-
Horse meat	11.0	12.5	114
Total meat	331.6	328.0	99

The output of pork during the second half of 1952 will also be smaller than during the second half of 1951. However, pork production may be expected to show a sharp upturn during the first half of 1953 due to the 16 percent increase in number of sows bred during February-July 1952.

Due to relatively high stocks at the beginning of the year and probably some decline in the consumption of meat, net imports of 320,000 pounds during the first half of the year were insignificant as compared to the 26.8 million pounds net imported during the same period in 1951. Of the 349 tons (769,400 lbs.) of beef imported in 1952, about half was obtained from Denmark and the remainder from Ireland. Exports during the first half of 1952 amounted to 2.0 million pounds, slightly above those of 1951.

Prices to producers are shown in table 4 below. Due to an increase in subsidies, retail prices have generally increased less than the prices to producers.

Table 4. Prices of livestock, average 1951, June 1951 and 1952

Item	Average 1951	J U N E	
		1951	1952
	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.
1. Cattle	25.8	25.5	30.3
2. Fattened calves	39.6	36.6	44.0
3. Sucking calves	26.7	25.6	30.6
4. Hogs	26.8	27.0	33.7
5. Suckling pigs	26.6	27.4	41.1

1-4. Price to producers on a dressed weight basis.
5. Average price to producers for pigs of top quality weighing approximately 17 kg. (37 pounds).

At present the supply of cattle has been reduced to some extent and there is approximate balance between supply and demand. Also the slaughter of calves has declined and some quantities of veal are moving out from cold storage. The number of sheep and lambs is on the increase, but the demand is strong and the market is in balance. The number of hogs has declined, the demand is stronger and approximately equals current supplies. For suckling pigs both supply and demand are good and prices remain unchanged at 5 kronor per kg (43.8 U.S. cents per lb.) for pigs weighing 15 kg. (33 pounds).

In compliance with the agreement between the farm organizations and the Government last spring, the Agricultural Marketing Board is now distributing special subsidies on pork. These subsidies amount to 30 kronor (U.S. \$5.80) per hog carcass marketed during the period September 1, 1951 - May 25, 1952.

FATS AND OILSU.S. EXPORTS OF INEDIBLE
TALLOW MAY SET NEW RECORD

Inedible tallow exports from the United States in 1952 seem likely to exceed the record volume of 234,307 short tons exported in 1950. Moreover, tonnagewise, inedible tallow again is likely to displace lard--as it did in 1950, by a slight margin--as the leading fat-and-oil export item.

In January-July 1952 exports of inedible tallow from this country totaled 187,411 tons. This represents an increase of 52 percent from the 123,353 tons exported in the first 7 months of 1951. Exports last year totaled 229,009 tons, second only to the record quantity moved in 1950.

Inedible tallow has become important as an export from the United States only in recent years. This has come about chiefly because of the increased use of synthetic detergents, resulting in a sharp cutback in the use of tallow for soap manufacture, although production of inedible tallow has increased greatly at the same time.

Western Europe continues to be the major market for inedible tallow from the United States, by far the world's leading source of surplus tallow and lard. In the first 7 months of this year about 70,000 tons, or 37 percent, went to 14 countries in Europe, including Yugoslavia and Finland. Italy, with 24,000 tons, took the largest volume. Major quantities went also to Belgium-Luxembourg, Switzerland, and the Netherlands.

North American countries took 38,000 tons, or 20 percent of the total, with nearly 21,000 tons being taken by Mexico. This neighboring country to the south already has taken about 70 percent more tallow than in all of 1951. Cuba's share during this period totaled about 8,100 tons.

In South America the leading market in January-July was Peru, which took nearly 3,200 tons of tallow. Colombia, with about 2,900 tons, took nearly as much, while nearly 1,400 tons went to Ecuador.

In the Asiatic area, over 36,000 tons of inedible tallow--the largest quantity for any single country--were taken by Japan, now a major market for U.S. supplies. And about 1,000 tons were taken by the Philippines in the 7-month period.

Nearly 15,000 tons of inedible tallow went to the Union of South Africa in January-July. In all of 1951 this African country took nearly 18,500 tons from the United States.

Factory and warehouse stocks of inedible tallow, as of August 1, 1952, totaled about 114,000 tons. This was approximately the same as a year earlier, but somewhat less than the 126,000 tons reported as of August 1, 1949 and the 125,000 tons as of the same date in 1950.

Prices of inedible tallow have remained at low levels. On September 29, according to the Chicago edition of the Wall Street Journal, the quotations, basis delivery in Chicago, were as follows per 100 pounds: Fancy--\$6.60 (nominal); bleachable--\$5.50 @ \$5.62 (nominal); prime--\$5.25 @ \$5.37 (nominal); and special--\$4.75 (nominal).

SPAIN'S OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION DOWN SHARPLY

Spain's olive oil production from the 1952 crop of olives may be only about one-third of the bumper production of 770,000 short tons from last year's crop. The American Consulate at Seville reports that trade estimates as of August ranged from 220,000 to 330,000 tons. The Consulate at Malaga as of late September confirmed in general this appraisal of the crop. However, in certain areas of the Malaga District, which normally produces 40 to 50 percent of Spain's olive oil, estimates of this year's outturn were especially low. In the municipality of Antequera (Province of Malaga), for example, an area which last year produced 7,700 tons of olive oil, it was officially estimated that production this season would not be over 20 percent of that obtained last year. Nonetheless, exporters in the District believed that total Spanish production would not be less than 275,000 tons. Although the trees flowered well and early indications pointed to a large crop (around 440,000 tons), much fruit fell from the trees during the summer, partly because of cool weather, and partly because of insects, but primarily because of the fact that olive trees in Spain seem to lack sufficient vitality to yield 2 consecutive good crops.

Normal yearly consumption of olive oil in Spain for edible purposes ranges from 330,000 to 385,000 tons. Exports from last season's record outturn have been very low, especially to the United States. Consequently, stocks at the opening of the new season on November 1 will be exceptionally large. These large stocks, plus the arrival of oil from the new crop, may again present a serious storage problem.

- - - -

L A T E N E W S--(Continued from Page 297)

The Government of Brazil has thus far purchased about 1.1 million bales (500 pounds gross) of cotton of the 1952 crops (calendar year harvest) in line with previously announced support programs. These purchases were made through the Bank of Brazil at a total cost of 4,016,000,000 cruzeiros (approximately \$220,000,000).

- - - -

The 1951-52 production of cotton in Iraq, 28,000 bales (500 pounds gross) was considerably below the 1950-51 crop of 38,000 bales. This decline was attributed to dry weather and a severe infestation of bollworm. Present conditions indicate a 1952-53 production of about 40,000 bales despite a decline in acreage.

B A R L E Y and O A T S--(Continued from Page 298)

Conditions for spring crops in the Soviet Union were reported variable with least favorable conditions indicated for north central regions, where a large part of the oats crop is grown. A delayed spring is believed to have handicapped seeding. Considerable lodging was reported, and harvesting difficulties appear to have been widespread.

Barley production in Asia, estimated at 791 million bushels, is slightly larger than in 1951 and also a little above average. Some increase is estimated for most important producing countries except India. The good crop reported for Turkey accounts for the bulk of the increase. The oats crop is of minor importance in Asia. The outturn of 98 million bushels this year is estimated slightly smaller than the total for last year.

Both barley and oats totals are up slightly in Africa on the basis of preliminary reports. The barley harvest of 146 million bushels compares with 128 million a year ago. About 80 percent of the current crop is reported for French North Africa. Algeria and Tunisia report near-record crops, while the harvest in French Morocco is about average and considerably smaller than the record outturn in 1951. The oats crop is concentrated in French North Africa and in the Union of South Africa. Good harvests were reported for Algeria and French Morocco. Reduced acreage in Tunisia offset higher yields and the harvest is the same as in 1951. It is too early in the growing season in South Africa to have a reliable indication of prospects in that Southern Hemisphere country.

In South America the early season prospects for the crop to be harvested November-January is generally good though, again, it is too early for reliable forecasts. Barley acreage is expected to be about at the prewar average and conditions to date have been favorable in the principal producing countries. A downward trend in oats acreage is apparent in this area but a substantial increase over last year's small harvested acreage is expected.

Barley and oats are not important crops in Australia. A slight increase in barley acreage is forecast and if yields approach those of a year ago the outturn would slightly exceed the 23 million bushel crop reported for 1951. The area seeded to oats is reported less than in 1951 and the harvest appears likely to be somewhat below the 44 million bushels harvested last year.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled articles on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

